

## Education for Young Ladies.

MRS BARKER intends opening a DAY SCHOOL for the Education of Young Ladies, at her house, Mr Brodie's Land, opposite Leith Wynd, Netherbow—to commence immediately after the Christmas vacation; where Day-Borders will be taken, and every suitable branch of Education taught.

Cards of her terms may be had by sending as above.

## To be Sold by Auction, within the

Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and COMPANY, Merchants in Leith, upon Thursday the 26th current, to begin precisely at 12 o'clock noon,

- 44 Puncheons Jamaica Rum, in bond.
- 17 Puncheons ditto, out of bond.
- 13 Puncheons Antigua ditto, out of bond.
- 2 Hogheads and 3 tierces Jamaica Sugar.
- 3 Bags Jamaica Cotton.
- 20 Tons Jamaica Logwood.
- 1 Ton Jamaica Fustic.—And,
- 1500 Lbs. Carolina Indigo.

The goods may be viewed on the day preceding and on the morning of the day of sale.

Catalogues, with the conditions of sale, will then be ready to be delivered out.

LEITH, October 13. 1786.

## To be Let Furnished,

A HOUSE, sufficient to accommodate a genteel family, with a stable for two horses, a cow-house, hen-house, a garden well stored with winter greens, a piece of ground; the house completely furnished with new furniture, and clean, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, southward, only twelve or fifteen minutes walk from the Cross.

For particulars apply to Mr Lamb upholsterer.

## CHAMBER ORGAN.

TO be SOLD at the shop of JOHN MENZIES, George-street, Perth, an elegant CHAMBER ORGAN, consisting of two Diapasons, a Principal, and Hautboy Stops.—This Instrument is quite new and exceeding well toned.

## MAHOGANY.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Tuesday the 31st day of October current, behind Mr Cuninghame's house in Queen's-street, about 15,000 feet of very good sound MAHOGANY, of excellent breadths and lengths, in lots of from 400 to 600 feet.

Apply to James Black.

GLASGOW, October 18. 1786.

## BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

## Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Customhouse of Prentonpas, upon Friday the 27th October instant, at 12 o'clock noon,

672 Gallons GENEVA, and 8½ Gallons of AQUAVIT.

T.A.

## To the AUTHOR of the LOUNGER.

SIR, THOUGH, from my rank in life, being a tradesman's daughter, left an orphan at six years old, I had little title to know any thing about sensibility or feeling; yet having been very kindly taken into a family, where there were several young Ladies who were great readers, I had opportunities of hearing a good deal about these things. By the same young Ladies I was made acquainted with your paper, and it was a favourite employment of mine to read the *Lounger* to them every Saturday morning. In one of the numbers published some time ago, we met with Mrs Alice Hearty's account of an old Lady with whom she lived; and from the experience of our own feelings, could not help pitying the connection with one so destitute of all tender sentiment as my Lady Bidmore. I had soon after occasion to congratulate myself on a very different sort of establishment, having been recommended by my young patronesses to a Lady, who used frequently to visit at their house, whom we all knew (indeed it was her pride, she used to say, to acknowledge her weakness on that side) to be a perfect pattern, or, according to her own phrase, a perfect martyr of the most acute and delicate sensibility. At our house I saw her once in the greatest distress imaginable, from the accidental drowning of a fly in the cream-pot; and got great credit with her myself, for my tenderness about a goldfinch belonging to one of our young Ladies, which I had taught to perch upon my shoulder, and pick little crumbs out of my mouth. I shall never forget Mrs Sensitive's crying out, "Oh! how I envy her the sweet little creature's kisses!" It made me blush to hear her speak so; for I had never thought of kisses in the matter.

This little circumstance, however, procured me her favour so much, that, on being told of my situation, she begged I might, as she was kind enough to express it, be placed under her protection. As I had heard so much of her tender-heartedness and her feeling; as she was very rich, having been left a widow, with the disposal of her husband's whole fortune; as she had nobody but herself in family, so that it promised to be an easy place; all these things made me very happy to accept of her offer; and I agreed to go home to her house immediately, her last attendant having left her somewhat suddenly. I heard indeed, the very morning after I went thither, that her servants did not use to stay long with her; which gave me some little uneasiness; but she took occasion to inform me, that it was entirely owing to their cruelty and want of feeling, having turned them all off for some neglect or ill usage of her little family, as she called it. This little family, of which I had not heard before, consists of a number of birds and beasts, which it is the great pleasure of Mrs Sensitive's life to keep and to fondle, and on which she is constantly exercising her sensibilities, as she says. My chief employment is to assist her in the care of them.

The waiting on this family of Mrs Sensitive's is not so easy a task as I at first had flattered myself it would have been. We have three lap-dogs, four cats, some of the ladies of which are almost always

lying in, a monkey, a flying squirrel, two parrots, a parrot, a Virginia nightingale, a jack-daw, an owl, besides half a hundred smaller birds, bulfinches, canaries, linnets, and white sparrows. We have a dormouse in a box, a set of Guinea pigs in the garret, and a tame otter in the cellar; besides our pensioners of pigeons and crows at our windows, and mice that come from a hole in the parlour wainscoting, to visit us at breakfast and dinner time. All these I am obliged to tend and watch with the utmost care and assiduity; not only to take care that their food and their drink be in plenty, and good order; not only to walk the lap-dogs, and to comb the cats, to play on the bird organ for the instruction of the canaries and gold finches, and to speak to the parrots and jack-daw for theirs; but I must accommodate myself, as my mistress says, to the feelings of the sweet creatures; I must contribute to their amusement, and keep them in good spirits; I must scratch the heads of the parrots; I must laugh to the monkey, and play at cork-balls with the kittens. Mrs Sensitive says, she can understand their looks and their language from sympathy; and that she is sure it must delight every susceptible mind to have thus an opportunity for extending the sphere of its sensibilities.

She sometimes takes an opportunity of extending something else with poor me. You can hardly suppose what a passion she gets into, if any thing about this family of hers is neglected; and when she chafes to be angry, and speak her mind to me a little loud or so, her favourites, I suppose from sympathy too, join in the remonstrance, and make such a concert!—What between the lap-dogs, the parrots, the jack-daw, and the monkey, there is such a barking, squalling, cawing, and chattering!—Mrs Sensitive's ears are not so easily hurt as her feelings.

But the misfortune is, Mr Lounger, that her feelings are only made for brute creatures, and don't extend to us poor Christians of the family. She has no pity on us, no sympathy in the world for our distresses. She keeps a chambermaid and a boy, besides myself; and I assure you it does not fare near so well with us as it does with the lap-dogs and the monkey. Nay, I have heard an old milk-woman say, who has been long about the family, that Mr Sensitive himself was not treated altogether so kindly as some of his Lady's four-footed favourites. He was, it seems, a good-natured man, and not much given to complain. The old woman says, she never heard of his finding fault with any thing, but once that Mrs Sensitive insisted on taking into bed a Bologna greyhound, because it could not sleep a night, from the coldness of the climate in this country. Yet she often talks of her dear dear Mr Sensitive, and weeps when she talks of him; and she has got a fine tomb-stone raised over his grave, with an epitaph full of disconsolates, and inexpressibles, and what not. To say truth, that is one way even for a human creature to get into her good graces; for I never heard her mention any of her dead friends, without a great deal of kindness and tender regrets; but we are none of us willing to purchase her favour at that rate.

As for the living, they have the misfortune never to be to her liking. Ordinary objects of charity, we are ordered never to suffer to come near her. She says, she cannot bear to hear their lamentable stories, for that they tear her poor feelings in pieces. Besides, she has discovered, that most of them really deserve no compassion, and many sensible worthy people of her acquaintance have cautioned her against giving way to her sensibility in that way; because, in such cases, the compassion of individuals is hurtful to society. There are several poor relations of her husband's, who, if it had not been for a settlement he made in her favour, a short while before his death, would have had, I am told, by law, the greatest part of his fortune, to whom she never gave a shilling in her life. One little boy, her husband's godson, she consented to take into the house; but she turned him out of doors in less than a week, because of a blow he gave to Fidele, who was stealing his bread and butter.

Some of the other members of the family are almost tempted to steal bread and butter too. Mrs Sensitive is an economist, though she spends a great deal of money on these nasty dogs and monkeys, and contrives to pinch it off us, both back and belly, as she says. The chambermaid has given her warning already on this score; and the boy says he will only stay till he is a little bigger. As for me, she is pleased to say, that I am of an order of beings superior to the others; and she sometimes condescends to reason with me. She would persuade me, Sir, that it is a sin to eat the flesh of any bird or beast, and talks much of a set of philosophers who went naked, I think, who believed that people were turned into beasts and birds; and that therefore we might chance to eat our father or mother in the shape of a goose or a turkey. And she says, how delighted she would be in the society of those naked philosophers, and how much their doctrines agree with her fine feelings; and then she coaxes me, and says, that I have fine feelings too: But indeed I have no such feelings belonging to me; and I know her greens and water don't agree with my feelings at all, but quite to the contrary, that there is such a grumbling about me. —And as for people being changed into birds and beasts, I think it is Heathenish, and downright against the Bible; and yet it is diverting enough sometimes to hear her fancies about it: And I can't help having my fancies too, at other morning, when the great horned owl sat table by her, on the chair which she has often told me her dear dear Mr Sensitive used to occupy, and

the poor creature looked so grave, and fat as silent as mumm-chance. —But then she was so kind to the owl! I don't know what her squirrel was changed from, but it is always getting into some odd corner or other. 'Twas but yesterday I got a sad scold for offering to squeeze it, when it had crept Lord knows how far up my petticoats; and my mistress was in such a flurry for fear I should have hurt it. She lets it skip all about her, without ever starting or wincing; for all her feelings are so fine. But these fine feelings are not like the feelings of any other body; and I wish to get into the service of some person who has them of a coarser kind, that would be a little more useful. If Mrs Hearty therefore continues in her resolution of quitting Lady Bidmore's, on account of that old Lady's want of feeling, I would be very much obliged to you to recommend me to the place. I think I can bear a pretty good hand at a rubber and hard brush; and as for keeping the furniture clean, it will be perfect pastime only, in comparison of my mornings cleaning out Mrs Sensitive's living collection. I hope Lady Bidmore, from her education, has never heard any thing of the naked philosophers; and if any other set have taught her, that people are changed into comodes, chests of drawers, or bedsteads, it signifies very little, as we shall take exceeding good care of them, and the belief will have no effect on our dinners or suppers. I am, &c.

BARBARA HEARTLESS,

## LONDON, — OCTOBER 19.

The following, we are given to understand, are the out-lines of the specific terms on which the Spaniards will cede to France the two colonies of East and West Florida, on the continent of North America:

1. The King of Spain cedes to his Most Christian Majesty the sovereignty of East and West Florida, who is to pay in specie for all the artillery, ammunition, &c. that remain in the fortresses, besides the equivalent to be fixed upon between the two powers.

2. Spanish subjects chusing to remain, shall have all their privileges continued to them.

3. The most Christian King shall be under a constant obligation to keep up eight battalions of 560 men each, as a proper barrier for preventing any intrusion to the Spanish Southern provinces from the Americans.

4. The King of France undertakes to guarantee to the King of Spain, his heirs, successors, &c. the Spanish dominion in South America and the Southern Seas, as well as the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hispaniola, &c. in the Atlantic Ocean, &c. for ever.

5. The King of France engages for himself, heirs, successors, &c. never to alienate the above provinces from the French Crown, by bargain, sale, dowry, &c. except by cession to the Spanish Crown. There are three other inferior articles.

The celebrated M. Jean Fontana, Member of the learned Academy of Turin, has lately published, for the general good of suffering mankind, a specific remedy against the ANTHRAX, or corollive ulcer, otherwise called carbuncle, or plague-fore. The curative prescription was communicated to him by the person who administered it for many years to patients of that description, and with constant success. It consists simply in the use of a field-plaster, called by Linnaeus, *LYCOPIS ARVENSI*. Bruise and pound the plant; lay it on the tumour; fix it there by means of a bandage, and do not touch it before it hath remained twenty-four hours. During the first six or seven hours the patient will feel a painful and burning heat in the part. It often happens that, on taking off the first apparel, the slough gets loose, and discovers a wound, which heals in a few days, by applying a plaister of unguent called *Balsicon*. If the case should be otherwise, the first method of cure must be repeated. This second application of the bruised plant, which will not occasion above two hours pain to the patient, will be fully sufficient to remove the slough, and then the use of the above plaister effects a speedy and radical cure.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, August 17.

"The States are sick of their independence, and every publication teems with deplorable accounts of a ruined commerce, loss of credit, and a want of union through the confederacy. If Great Britain is steady, preserves her laws, and treats them with respect to the plantation trade as she does other foreigners, a civil war must take place, which will bring on a revolution, and probably establish that kind of Government which may prove more beneficial to the commercial interests of Great Britain than their actual dependence."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Sept. 11.

"Yesterday morning anchored in this port, the Sultana Algerine frigate, in a very shattered condition, having the day before fell in with two Portuguese men of war, whom she beat off, after a severe conflict of three hours, in which great numbers were killed and wounded on both sides; the Algerines had upwards of eighty killed, besides several principal officers, amongst whom was their Captain, a very resolute, daring fellow. This man, in the height of the action, had both his legs shot off by a chain shot, as he was standing upon the quarter-deck, encouraging his men to fight. Notwithstanding this misfortune he would not suffer himself to be removed from the scene of action, but remained upon deck until he expired, which was about half an hour after.

The Sultana mounts thirty-eight guns, besides patereroes; and when she sailed from Algiers, her crew consisted of three hundred and sixty men.

"I am now to inform you of an affair which may have very disagreeable consequences both to the English and Portuguese. An Algerine zebec of sixteen guns, and one hundred and forty men, was blocked up in our port by the Triton, a Portuguese frigate. This Algerine ship had performed quarantine near the New Mole for fifteen days; the east-wind prevented her getting to sea again. On the 2d of this month, about eight o'clock the wind being westerly, the corsair went out of the bay directing her course towards the coast of Africa. The Portuguese frigate was at an anchor behind the rock near Europa Point. The Algerine vessel being under full sail, saw the Portuguese frigate which fired upon her, but without doing any damage; and the expected to get out of her reach; but the wind veering to the east, and the Portuguese ship continuing to cannonade she was obliged to return to the bay. The current drove her near the isthmus, about the north point of the rock. The Portuguese ship came near her, and fired upon her under the batteries, from which not a gun was fired, and about three o'clock at noon the Algerines were obliged to leave their vessel and take to their boats, at the point of the isthmus, where they made a landing, and a short time after the Portuguese advanced in their boats, and set fire to the Algerine ship. The Algerines passed the night in the isthmus, complaining heavily of the conduct of the English, and threatened to pay them with usury for what they had suffered, pretending that the Governor of Gibraltar ought to have protected them by the batteries of the place. The same morning that this affair happened, Commodore Phillips Cosby and Capt. Markham, commander of the Sphinx, had assured the Algerines, that they were perfectly secure while under the batteries of the place, but advised them, nevertheless not to put to sea. There were two of the corsairs men killed. On the 4th, the gates being opened, the Algerines went into the town, where a house was provided for them, until they could procure a ship to carry them back to Algiers.

"The circumstance which renders this affair of some importance is, that the Captain of the Portuguese fleet, Don Joffe de Mello, came here on the 2d at night, and next day he went into a boat, sailed to the isthmus, on that quarter which is nearest the Algerine ship, and took with him the proper signals to give the Portuguese, in case he should discover that the corsair received any assistance from the fort. After the Algerines had left their ship, he was the person who commanded the Triton's boat to set fire to her. Our Governor accuses M. de Mello with having infringed on the territory under his government; M. de Mello returned for answer, that the Algerine ship having struck her colours, became a fair prize, and he might set fire to her, if he thought proper; and by way of stopping the Governor's mouth, Mello quoted precedents from the English, who in 1758 did the same by a French ship, commanded by Mr Le Clue, then under the protection of the Portuguese batteries. However this may be, General Elliott has signified to M. de Mello, who wanted to come on shore on the 4th of this month, that neither he, nor any Portuguese on board of that frigate, should be allowed to land; and that he wished him to remain on board, granting him, however, every assistance for the ship and the crew that might be wanted.

"P. S. M. de Mello has sailed since for Lisbon; and Commodore Cosby has sent the Sphinx frigate to England. It is hoped this affair may be amicably adjusted."

## ANECDOTE.

Shewing how much in former times a long beard was valued, and how disgraceful it was for a man of honour to be without one.

"BALDWIN, Count of Edesse, being in great want of money, had recourse to a stratagem as new as the success of it appeared to him certain. He went to his father-in-law, Gabriel, a very rich man and told him, that being greatly pressed for money by his troops, to whom he owed thirty thousand michelets, and not being any way able to raise so large a sum, he had been obliged to pledge his beard for the payment of it. The astonishment of the father-in-law was so great at what he heard, that, doubting if he had well understood the Count, he made him repeat the terms of this strange agreement several times; but being at length too well convinced of his son-in-law's inability to raise the cash, the credulous Gabriel bewailed his misfortune, saying, "How is it possible for a man to find in his heart to pledge a thing that should be so carefully preserved! a thing that is the proof of virility, wherein consists the principal authority of man, and is the ornament of his face. How could you possibly consider as a thing of little value," continued this wise old man, "what cannot be taken from a man without loading him with 'shame'?" The Count replied to these just reproaches, that having nothing in the world that he valued so much, he had thought it his duty to pledge it to satisfy his creditors, and that he was determined to fulfil his promise, if he could not immediately find the money he so much wanted. The father-in-law, alarmed for the beard of Baldwin, instantly gave him the thirty thousand michelets, recommending him at the same time never more to pledge a property, on which the honour of a brave knight depended."



FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, OCT. 19.

**Naples, Sept. 8.** Some time ago, an Arabian manuscript was found at Palermo, in the Convent of St. Martin, which was confided to the Abbe Villa, Professor of the Oriental Languages, to examine and translate it into Latin. That learned man has almost completed the work; and, by the preface of it, the manuscript appears to contain a description of the political, economical, and military government of the Emirs during the 9th and 10th centuries, whilst the Saracens were masters of Sicily. This work was written by the Mufti Mustapha, by order of the Great Emir Abdallah, son of Mahomet, son of Abu Abhafan, to whom he was Privy Counsellor. The above manuscript in part fills up the chasm in the history of Sicily, whilst that kingdom was in the hands of the Saracens.

**Berlin, Oct. 2.** This day our Sovereign was crowned in this capital with great pomp and magnificence.

The affairs of Holland continually engage the attention of our ministry. It is certain that our cabinet is exerting every possible endeavour for terminating the differences prevailing in that republic.

**Utrecht, Oct. 9.** The States of Guelderland have written another letter to those of Holland, in which they say, they are much surprised at the States of Holland receiving any request from their inhabitants, couched in indecent terms against the Sovereign Assembly of Guelderland; but much more so at the manner in which they express themselves on the subject, which is so different from what is due to a Confederate and an independent Sovereign, who never meddled in the domestic concerns of the other provinces, and particularly those of Holland, when they lately employed troops upon a much less important occasion; and they therefore had a right to expect that no one would meddle in their's. The States of Guelderland declare, that they think the proceedings of those of Holland so extraordinary, that they must give notice of them to the rest of the Confederates, that they may suppress what is irregular in them, whilst they prepare themselves to avoid the yoke which one Confederate wishes to make them bear. They further request the States of Holland to explain the conclusion of the letter in question, that they may know what is their design, and take their measures accordingly. They hope that the influence of the other Confederates will be sufficient over the States of Holland to prevent the fatal infant of the dissolution of the alliance of the Seven Provinces. The States of Guelderland declare that they cannot be answerable for that unhappy event, if it should happen.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

Yesterday between twelve and one o'clock his Majesty arriving at St. James's from Kew, the levee commenced immediately; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Westmoreland, Lord Hopetoun, the foreign Ministers, the Ministers of State, several military and naval officers, Mr. Ord, Mr. Palmer, &c. being present. After the levee there was a Council, and after the Council the Duke of Dorset had an audience previous to his Majesty's return to Kew.

Last night the Prince of Wales arrived at Carleton-house from Brighton, his Highness reached town till a late hour.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Queen and the Princess Elizabeth, at Kew.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Northumberland kissed the King's hand on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex.

Yesterday, Sir Richard Bickerton kissed the King's hand on being appointed commander at Botany Bay.

As did John Palmer, Esq; on his promotion in the Post-office.

The same day the Duke of Dorset and Sir Frederick Haldimand took leave of his Majesty previously to their setting off for the Continent; the one for Paris, and the other for Germany.

Yesterday, Mr. Woollenbaker, one of his Majesty's quarterly messengers, arrived with dispatches from the Lords of the Regency at Hanover, and with a number of letters from the Duke of York, Prince Edward, and the three younger princes, which were immediately sent to Kew Palace.

It is said that Mr. Howard, of Corby Castle, near Carlisle, a near relation of the Duke of Norfolk, intends to conform, and offer himself a candidate for that city. The Duke's interest there will insure his election against the House of Lowther, which has again been lately extending its influence and interest in that corporation.

The reports continue very contradictory respecting the time intended for the meeting of Parliament. A day or two ago, it was said, that the Parliament would not meet until after Christmas. But yesterday, it was again asserted, and by persons whose rank and situation in life entitle them to the best information, that Parliament would certainly meet about the end of November. A few days, however, must clear up the doubt; for, if the proclamation is not out, on or before Saturday next, it may be depended upon, that Parliament will not meet until about the 20th of January 1787. These late meetings protract the session very far in the summer; and it has happened for several years past, that the most material business has been done at the latter end of the session, in very thin houses, the gentlemen of character and fortune being gone home, and very few present except placemen and dependents.

We have the satisfaction to learn, that his Majesty's Ministers have the utmost confidence of being able to settle an amicable convention with Portugal, by which we shall have their wines at two-thirds of the present duty. They have already had the sense of the Court of Lisbon on the point, and in consequence of this Mr. Faulkener expects to return in two months; so that Ministers will meet Parliament with this treaty, as well as those with France and Spain.

The commercial treaty, if it is confirmed by Parliament, will have this good effect at least, that it will reduce the price of Port wine; it being stipulated by the treaty, that Great Britain and Ireland shall be at liberty to reduce the at present subsisting

duties on the wines of Portugal, if they shall find themselves so inclined to do. Without this reserve, we should have irritated the Court of Lisbon, our treaties with which declare, that the Portuguese shall be treated here as *gens amicitissima*, or the most favoured nation. Now, this could not be the case, whilst the produce of any other country was admitted upon the same terms or duties that are imposed upon the produce of Portugal, on importation into this kingdom; therefore, as the spirit of the Methuen Treaty must be preserved, the duties payable on Port wines into this country must be rendered lower than those that are to be made payable in future on French wines; consequently the price of Port must fall in proportion.

Our best ally, her most faithful Majesty, will have no cause to apprehend, that the trade of her subjects with those of Great Britain, in the article of wines, will be in any degree diminished, by the introduction of French wines into the British market at reduced duties; for the English have been so long in the habit of drinking the strong wines of Portugal, that they will not be easily induced to forego them for the lighter produce of the French grape. The latter may maintain and even extend its consumption among the more polite part of the kingdom; but Port, like Porter, will still continue to be in use among the middling and more numerous body of wine drinkers, who will consume as much of it as Portugal will be able to export.

Such has been the effect of the new commercial treaties, that our merchants are buying goods on speculation to an incredible amount. One gentleman has laid out 70,000 l. in cotton, and another 90,000 l. Manchester fine goods and Birmingham ware are also purchasing to a prodigious amount.

The duties on hardware, cutlery, and haberdashery, will be considerably lowered in those countries with which we have formed the late commercial treaties.

The Commissioners for reducing the national debt have bought nearly 300,000 l. of the 5 per cents. though this excellent plan did not commence till the 2d of August. Before the termination of this month the public debt will be reduced 330,000 l. and in a few days after 250,000 l. the second quarter of the annual surplus of a million, will be issued from the Exchequer to the Bank, to be laid out in the same manner as the first quarter.

The collection of the revenue this year equals expectation; the duties on rum and sugar have indeed fallen short, but those on other articles of excise have considerably increased.

It is worthy of remark, that the number of Custom-house officers at this time employed in the port of London only, is exactly double the number employed in the year 1756, being a period of only 30 years. The new regulations have been one cause of this great increase.

Bank stock, will open October 20. dividend now paying.

Old South Sea Annuities, will open October 30. will pay dividend the 8th of November.

Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, will open Oct. 27. dividend now paying.

Four per Cent. Consol. will open Oct. 26. dividend now paying.

Long Annuities, will open Oct. 24. dividend now paying.

Short Ann. 1777, dividend now paying.

Consol. Short Ann. will open Oct. 27. dividend now paying.

East India Bonds will be reduced from five per cent. to four per cent. on the 31st of March 1787.

The Lord Chancellor left Buxton Wells on Saturday last, and spent three days at Chatworth, where six or seven families of the first rank in the Whig interest were upon a visit, and that kind of liberality which always distinguishes liberal and cultivated minds prevailed. His Lordship went from thence to the Marquis of Stafford's, at Trentham, and intends being in town at the General Seal.

The amiable Duchess of Devonshire has lately been afflicted with convulsive fits at Chatworth, which obliged her to keep her bed for some time. We have, however, the happiness of assuring our readers, that her Grace is perfectly recovered.—Her indisposition has, in a great measure, interrupted the convivial merriment, and musical festivity of the place—a number of noble visitors, and a select band of musicians having been there during the greatest part of the summer. Lady Duncannon, Lady St John and her husband, Mr St John, Colonel Fitzpatrick, Mrs and Mr Sheridan have been of the party. The Duke and Duchess will be in town on Saturday next, and intend to set out for Bath in the course of the ensuing week.

The legacy bequeathed by the late Lord Keppel to his relation, Mr Fox, is, we are informed, a life estate of one thousand pounds a-year. Mr Fox has also lately purchased an estate for which he paid down fifteen thousand pounds.

The Duke of Rutland has made a splendid addition to his fine collection of paintings, having lately purchased at Rome eight scripture pieces, which are esteemed the chef d'oeuvres of the celebrated Nicolo Poussin. They were sent to the care of Sir Joshua Reynolds, at whose house they now are. They were purchased at the price of two thousand guineas.

Sir Joshua has lately finished a picture, which is much admired for its grace and colouring—it is the portraits of the son and daughter of Sir Sampson Gideon, full lengths. The boy is exquisitely fine.

The daughter of Lord William Gordon has lately exercised the pencil of Sir Joshua in a very beautiful piece, in which the child's head is exhibited in four different points of view—it appears as a group of angels.

The indisposition of Governor Sir George Eliott was first mentioned in this paper, from the information of an officer in the garrison at Gibraltar, a few days since, when several of the public prints pronounced him in perfect health. We are sorry to hear, by a letter received yesterday from the same hand, that the gallant veteran has not been out of his chamber for some weeks, and rapidly declines in his health.

The above letters mention, that as soon as a Lieutenant Governor arrives at Gibraltar, Sir Geo. Eliott intends to proceed to Bauges in France, to drink the mineral waters there.

The Squadron for transporting the convicts to Botany Bay is to sail early in the month of December. Two hundred marines are destined for that expedition, and two stockaded forts are to be erected before the prisoners are debarked.

Mr Atkinson, of Greenwich, we are informed, is appointed to the contract for victualling the fleet intended for Botany Bay.

One of the City Members intends moving an amendment next sessions in the act for punishing the firing of houses, by including closets, cup-boards, &c. which do not form a part of the present act, and by which several incendiaries have escaped with impunity.

The daughter lately born in Lambeth Palace to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, is the first that ever was born in the same place to a metropolitan of all England; for it has generally happened, that when prelates were translated to the primatial see, they were so far advanced in years, that they had no prospect of having children; so that in fact, the circumstance of an Archbishop of Canterbury having a daughter born to him, whilst in possession of that see, is as novel a circumstance as it was immediately after the Reformation that a Bishop should have a wife.

The Comte d'Aranda, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of Spain, is returned by express orders from his master; and as conversation among political men turns on the revolution which has occasioned so much speculation, the rumour is, that he has been recalled for some reasons arising from that source.

A correspondent at Paris says, that the French Cabinet, during the business and negotiation of the treaty, were kept continually employed by the return of dispatches from the Court of London; they had never before experienced such attention to business in any administration in this country.

The attention of all Europe is fixed on the intestine divisions of Holland; and it is certain that the different Cabinets interest themselves in these disputes much more than was apprehended in the beginning, though the season of the year may put off for a few months the horrors of war. It is favourable to the secret negotiations of those powers whose interest it is to blow up the flame of discord; and it is not improbable but the United States may in the end exhibit a model of the fable of the Frogs who cast off their King. Surrounded by neighbours who are devoted to the cause of the Stadtholder, or who wish to avail themselves of the troubles of the Republic, they nearly exhibit the example of Poland before its participation, by which the government was destroyed, and a severer yoke imposed on them than that which the brave but unfortunate Poles strove to emancipate themselves from. In such a chaos of interests which clash and counteract each other, the well-wishers of the Republic have to apprehend the most serious consequences from the infinite number of intrigues of which it is the subject. On one side, it is the received opinion, that France, now become the protectrix of the States, will support their rights against the United efforts of the Stadtholder and his adherents, as against Joseph the Second's pretensions, which are ever ready to shew themselves at the glimpse of an opportunity. But all reasoning or conjecture on the secrets of Cabinets is idle, for how are we to penetrate into them for the truth? All that can give an indication of the sentiments of the French Court is, that it certainly receives and dispatches two or three couriers every week from and to the States of Holland, which, with the confidence the latter repose in the French Ambassador, leaves no room to doubt their being entirely under the direction of the Cabinet of Versailles.

The establishment of the Prussian army is the admiration of all Europe; it may be viewed in the light of a national militia, constituted in such a manner as to encrease rather than diminish population. Of this force one half are the sons of peasants, labourers, and other persons employed in agriculture, who during the months of April and May are exercised in military evolutions, and who afterwards return to their families and rural occupations. The other half of the army, which consists of foreign mercenaries, naturalized into Prussians by the power of discipline, commonly reside with their regiments in the different towns, where they attend military duty two days in the week, and employ the rest of their time in different kinds of labour, which a general spring of activity universally offers to the hand of industry in all parts of the Prussian territories.

In towns and garrisons marriage is not discouraged among the soldiers. Every regiment has a number of women and children belonging to it not less than of men. The Prussian army, which consists of 200,000 soldiers, when their wives and children are added, amounts to 400,000 souls. A house is also established at Potsdam for the maintenance of five hundred children of soldiers; a great part of whom, after they have attained the age of eight years, are sent into the country to be brought up among the peasants, who are allowed for their subsistence of each thirteen crowns a year.

Though the present Emperor of Germany has taken uncommon pains to improve the waste lands in the kingdom of Bohemia, yet by the most authentic accounts we are informed, that the innumerable laws, edicts, and repeals, which have of late years taken place there, have not been attended with such beneficial effects as were expected from them at Vienna; and that, in consequence, estates fell lower there than they had done in some preceding years. Rents are paid according to the number of peasants, being worth to the landlord, according to circumstances, from 15 to 64 florins, at two shillings English each. The extent has little to do with the value; some that require eight hours to cross do not yield clear more than 2000 l. sterling a-year. Markets are exceedingly low, so that corn, cattle, butter, cheese, &c. bring scarcely any price. Wine is also very low, three English pints make a *mosi*, 40

moses an *emna*, and 10 *emnas* a *fos*, which is sold the first year from 3 l. to 4 l. sterling. It is all white, and must be kept six years before it is drunk.

Wool is among the few articles that fell well, 92lb. of it yielding from 3 l. 13 s. 6 d. to 4 l. 4 s. But the price does not induce the farmers to increase their flocks, owing to the severe losses they are liable to; through all the Imperial hereditary countries, 6 or 700 in a flock will die in one night.

The cause of the distemper which so suddenly carries them off is not known, but attributed to the excessive heat of the sheep-houses in which they are lodged every night. They are sheared twice a year, before winter and in April, yielding 1 lb. to 1 1/2 lb. the fleece. Value of the sheep four florins. But poor as the country is, all the labouring people live much better than they do in Ireland, or in many parts of England; they eat meat every day, chiefly pork and bacon, which is easily procured from the vast numbers of swine supported in the forests, which likewise yield the peasants vast quantities of leaves, with which they make manure for their lands.

The vessel that was seized a few days since off Yarmouth, on board of which there was half a score very large rams, and as many sheep, of a large breed, was not French, but American, bound to Virginia. The cattle were purchased at an exceeding high price.

Friday last, as some men were digging a place for a bricked grave in the Church-yard at Minster, in Thanet, at the depth of about seven feet, they discovered the bones of a human body, which measured near eight feet from the top of the skull to the extent of the feet; the bones from the ankle to the knee measured two feet and a half; and on the top of the skull was found a green glass in the form of a bell, with sixteen ribs raised over it. It measures about five inches over, and is about the same in depth, is quite sound, and contains rather more than half a pint. The bones are supposed to be those of a Dane, and to have lain there ever since the year 990, (796 years ago) when the Danes invaded this country, and knocked down part of St Mildred's Abbey at Minster, the remains of which are now standing. Several bones about the same length have been found there. The glass is in the possession of Mr Thomas Baker bricklayer, of Minster.

Monday applications were made at the Treasury by some females to accompany the convicts to Botany Bay, among whom were the wife and mother of one of the felons now under sentence of transportation. The clerks of the Treasury were for some time at a loss how to act, and treated the application as absurd and chimerical; but on Mr Nepean's coming, and the affair being stated to him, the petitioners were dismissed, with orders to call again in a few days, and a promise that the nature and propriety of their request should be seriously taken into consideration.

Last night the new Comic Opera, Richard de Cœur de Lion, was performed for the second time at the Covent Garden Theatre to a very crowded audience. Mr Macready personated the King, viz Mr Inchbald, and was well received. Some parts of the dialogue were judiciously curtailed. Mrs Billington's enchanting vocal powers were displayed with the happiest effect, and the piece went off with great applause.

A rehearsal of the new Opera upon the same subject, (the imprisonment of King Richard I.) took place at Drury-Lane Theatre last night. The words are said to be written by the author of the school for Scandal, and the Heiress.—The Music is by Gretry and Linley, with additional airs by some other celebrated composers. It is intended for an after piece of two acts.—The scenery and decorations are, according to report, uncommonly magnificent.

Their Majesties have commanded Richard Cœur de Lion to-morrow night at Covent Garden Theatre. Mr Inchbald, from the severe treatment he met with on Monday night in the part of Richard I. has given up his engagement at Covent Garden in the most liberal manner; and we are assured has felt the treatment received with so much sensibility, that he is now confined to his room by an alarming nervous fever.

We hear the Duke of Bedford, on Monday last, made a purchase at Newmarket, of Mr Vernon's celebrated horse Fidget, for which he gave 2600 guineas!

Letters from Florence bring advice of the death of Sir Horace Mann, K. B. Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court.

The great number of foreign nobility and gentry, who have visited England in the course of the last five years, is a striking proof that this nation is daily rising in the estimation of all Europe; and the liberal manner in which we have cast off our ancient and ill-founded prejudices is an honour to the age and country.

It cannot but give the highest degree of satisfaction to every liberal-minded inhabitant of these islands, that the present era is distinguished throughout Europe, for an attention to the common rights of mankind; and that good sense and philosophy have united their efforts to root out bigotry and tyranny from the face of the earth.

Thursday se'nnight was married at Lyme Regis, Mr John Barnes, to Miss Mary Racket, of the same place. Their ages together amounted to 155, and they went to church with crutches, attended by a vast concourse of people.

Tuesday se'nnight was married at Stapleton, Gloucestershire, John Horsford, aged 70, and Elizabeth Neal, aged 98.

There is one branch of trade which is highly beneficial to London, and to the British manufacturer; namely the deal trade from the coast of Norway; for the Norwegians, or *Nor-men*, take in return to the extent of the last penny in English goods, and this to a very large amount. By this we perceive, that although the rage for building in the metropolis be a partial evil; yet, that it is productive of a very considerable degree of good.

A letter from Carrickfergus has the following article: Our coast is covered with pieces of wrecks



and dead bodies; for the high winds we have had for some time have not only done great damage on shore, but made great havoc amongst the shipping. Several of our coasters, two belonging to this port and four to Londonderry, were entirely lost, and most of the crews drowned: A Dutch and a French ship were also lost. There were more vessels lost, but we have not yet learned the particulars. On shore trees were blown up by the roots, and houses unroofed.

By authentic letters from Berlin we learn, that a sketch of a new general code of laws has appeared in that metropolis, under the patronage of the present King of Prussia; and, according to our accounts, it is very much superior, as far as it goes, to the Frederician code.

Letters from Brest give an account of the Experiment man of war having arrived in that harbour from the coast of Africa. An epidemical disease had carried off 80 men and five officers belonging to this ship. Two frigates are now under orders for that coast, and afterwards to remain on the West India station.

Letters received from Gibraltar say, that several vessels of different nations have been driven ashore on the Barbary coast in the late heavy gales, the crews of which have been detained, and the vessels plundered.

A letter from Lisbon says, that the Queen has been greatly indisposed, but is much better. During her indisposition all public affairs were transacted by the Prince of Brazil, who is solely entrusted with all the private affairs, and through whose hands all state-business passes. Great part of his time is spent in conferences with foreign ambassadors, &c. and he also pays great attention to the augmentation of the navy, that it may be put upon a respectable footing.

A letter from an English gentleman at Bourdeaux, has the following article:—"I arrived in this city the 6th instant, in the forenoon, and was surprised to find a vast crowd of people assembled together, and an unhappy object in the midst of them. He did not appear to be of the lowest class, but of some distinction. This made me more curious in enquiring into the cause: The man, who was stripped to be whipped, was a considerable merchant, and had engaged the provisions in order to enhance the price, which being discovered, he was sentenced to be whipped through the streets, with a label on his breast, signifying his crime. His warehouses were opened, and the provisions sold at a reasonable price, and he and his family banished the city. If the engrossers and forestallers in England were served in like manner, you would have every necessary of life 20 per cent. cheaper than you have now. I am not an advocate for an arbitrary government, but I think some law might be framed to stop that growing evil."

A shopkeeper's wife in the neighbourhood of the Borough, who about six months ago lost a beautiful little girl, and had in vain tried to find it, was so fortunate, a few days since, to recover it from the possession of a common beggar, near Portland Chapel. The agitation of the enraptured parent was so great, that she fainted on the pavement, and gave the worst of robbers an opportunity to escape.

*Extract of a letter from Madrid, Sept. 12.*  
"The news from Andalusia and La Mancha is of the most alarming nature. The epidemic disorder, still raging with violence, has totally depopulated several considerable villages and towns, which are now become like deserts, and we fear it will spread into other provinces."

*Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Sept. 23.*  
"Two ships have arrived here from the Havannah, after a very long passage, owing to the tempestuous weather they met with, and have each of them brought letters of advice from the government of Cuba, of the promising appearances of the sugar plantations lately established in several parts of that island. These plantations have only been begun since the conclusion of the war, and have been prosecuted by the Spaniards with the most unremitting diligence; great encouragement having been given not only to Europeans from the sugar islands, who are skilled in the cultivation of sugars, but to runaway negroes, who have found a safe asylum there, and much better treatment than they experienced from their former masters."

**PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 19.**  
Bank Stock, — Ditto 1751, —  
per cent. Ann. 113, — India Stock, —  
per cent. Ann. 1777, — 3 per cent. Ann. shut.  
per cent. con. 76½ a 78, — India Bonds paid, —  
per cent. red. 75½ a 76, — Ditto unpaid, —  
per cent. 172½, — India Scrip. 11 prem.  
per cent. Ann. 22½ a 23½, — Navy Bills, —  
per cent. 1778, shut, — Exch. Bills, —  
per cent. Old. Ann. — Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 2 s.  
per cent. New Ann. — 6 d.  
Consols for Nov. 77½ a 78½.

**WIND AT DEAL, Oct. 18. N.N.E.**

**EDINBURGH.**

*Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 19.*  
"Nothing new has been received of the affairs of Ireland by the mail; but you may be assured from authority, that the unhappy disputes between the Prince Stadtholder and their High Mightinesses will terminate in peace, and the fixing his person in much greater power than he has ever possessed. This may be depended upon as a fact, and in a little time, will be fully proved and established."

A certain illustrious young Prince has been in conference with a great Lady since his arrival in town from Brighthelmston; and it is confidently asserted, that matters have been so far put on foot for a reconciliation between his Royal Highness and a great personage, through that distinguished quarter, as to promise an enlargement of his confinement soon after the meeting of Parliament.

The article of *coals* is left out in the abstract treaty with France which appeared in the paper, and is said to be published by authority. This is it is alleged, has occasioned long discussions between the British and French ministry; the latter

insisting that French vessels should be at liberty to come to Britain for coal; but, by the arrangements concluded upon by Mr Eden, coal is to be exported to France in English bottoms only.

"The public have been much surprised, for several days past, that a proclamation has not yet been issued for the meeting of Parliament; and the reason given for it by the friends of Ministry is, that it would not be proper to lay the treaty with France before Parliament, until the treaties with Russia, Germany, and Portugal shall also have been concluded, as they are dependent one on the other. This is the ostensible reason afforded by the partisans of government; but the true one is said to be, that the French treaty is not in a state to be laid before Parliament. To talk of waiting for the concluding the above mentioned treaties, would be to postpone the meeting of Parliament for many months, though it is in part true, that their not being settled prevents its being convened; for Ministry are not a little embarrassed how to act with regard to the French treaty, as they are afraid, in agreeing to it in toto, they should give umbrage to other powers, whose opinions thereon they wish first to learn, in order to know how far they may go with the treaty they have formed with France, and recommend to have ratified by the British legislature."

"There are some, and those whose political knowledge is held in great estimation, throw out, that Ministry do not think it advisable to meet Parliament with the present opposition that is threatened. This much is certain, that the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland to the Lord Lieutenancy of Middlesex, was a sudden resolution, and supposed to have been in order to put his Grace in temper with the Administration. Every nerve is strained to gain the Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk; but the latter is held to be invulnerable."

"The meeting that was to have been held of the members of Opposition, is postponed. The leaders of it are at Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, where they are entertained in a princely style. The table, which is one of the most magnificent in Europe as to its viands and wines, is every day spread for fifty persons. The Duchesse, by the last accounts, had been very much subject to hysterical fits, but was every day getting the better of them."

"The letters received from the young Princes, and particularly the Duke of York, are said to contain nothing material, unless that his Highness does not intend to visit England yet awhile, as has been reported."

The Eliza, Samson, from Leith, arrived at London 17th current, after a fine passage of five days.

James Gildart jun. Esq. is elected Mayor of Liverpool for the year ensuing; Robert Moss, and William Roe, Esqrs. Bailiffs.

On Thursday last in the afternoon, a cart and two horses, going over the draw-bridge of the Old Dock, at Liverpool, with a very heavy load of litharge (upwards of 2 tons) the weight thereof broke the chain to which one part of the bridge was suspended, and the cart, horses, and driver, all fell into the dock, the latter with one of the horses were unfortunately drowned.—It is said the carter was a good servant, and has left a widow with several children.

On Wednesday last, one Smith, a Flour Dealer, on the Key-side, Newcastle, was convicted before the Mayor, of keeping and using defective weights; for which he was fined according to the statute; and it was proved upon the hearing, that he did not confine the use of his weights to the felling of his own flour, but (as if he kept a public scale) weighed beef, &c. therewith, for such persons as had recourse to his shop for that purpose, and paid him for the use of his scales and weights.

"We hear from Carlisle, that on Thursday last evening, in the evening, one Barrals, a Sheriff's officer, and a chimney-sweep, ingratiated themselves into the favour of a stranger, who had been shewing them his money; he being in liquor, they enticed him from his quarters, a public house near the Irish Gates, and after getting him into the street, he refusing to go any further, they knocked him down, took the money out of his pockets, and made off, but were taken up next morning and committed to goal. He lost 27 guineas and a few shillings, but the filver was found amongst the mud next morning."

Within these three months past, no less than 204 persons have entered burgesses of Edinburgh, many of whom have also entered guild-brethren. No bad instance of increasing population and prosperity.

We hear that, in consequence of a late decision of the Court of Session, the Town Council of Edinburgh are at Martinmas first to raise the dues for the admission of burgesses and guild brethren. It appears that the dues presently payable are inadequate to the privileges which at this time pertain to a burgess and guild-brother, and his sons and daughters.

**ASSIZE OF BREAD.**  
Set by the Magistrates of Stirling, to take place on Monday the 23d day of October current:—

AVOIRDOIS.		lib. oz. dr.
The half-penny loaf or roll,	wheaten, to weigh	5 3
Ditto,	household,	5 7 0
The three-penny loaf,	wheaten,	15 1
Ditto,	household,	2 9 7
The six-penny loaf,	wheaten,	3 14 2
Ditto,	household,	5 2 14
The shilling loaf,	wheaten,	7 12 4
Ditto,	household,	10 5 11

*Extract of a letter from Tralee, Oct. 9.*

"On Saturday a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and freeholders of this county, was held pursuant to a requisition from the High Sheriff, for the purpose of considering of the present disturbed state of the county, and of such measures as might be thought necessary to restore quiet and submission to the laws. The High Sheriff having taken the chair, the business was opened by William Blenerhasset, Esq; who after a short speech moved the meeting, That an humble petition be presented to the House of Commons, declaratory of their deep concern at the general discontents and fatal riots which of late have pre-

valled in this country; and that the mode of levying and collecting the revenue of the clergy was the ostensible reason offered in excuse of such alarming proceedings; humbly requesting the interference and authority of the legislature, in quieting the minds of the people, and sustaining the clergy in their just and legal rights, being convinced that no other authority ought or could restore order and happiness to the kingdom."

"The motion being seconded, Mr Blenerhasset presented the form of a petition, which being entitled, 'A petition of the High Sheriff and Freeholders,' Rowland Blenerhasset, Esq; moved, that the word *Clergy* should be inserted. This brought on a debate, in the course of which the Earl of Glandore rose. His Lordship said, that he felt himself peculiarly happy in that opportunity of delivering his sentiments on the present important business thus publicly in the face of the country; he said, that the petition then under consideration had his full approbation; but his situation as a member of the Upper House of Parliament, must prevent his putting his signature to it. His Lordship expressed, in the most humane terms, his wishes for the relief and happiness of the poor, at the same time that he asserted the rights of the church in the fullest manner, and his determination to support those rights as a part of our excellent constitution, an overthrow of which would be an overturning of the whole. He said, that he had heard it rumoured, that the insurgents had in view other matters, which must be destructive to the constitution if successful; he would not give credit for an instant to such rumours; he was convinced the strength and energy of Government, as well as the loyalty and spirit of the nation, was such as would crush an idea of the kind instantly in its appearance. Government had strength and energy, but it also possessed humanity, and his Lordship was happy that the measures of Government hitherto were guided by that principle; he declared his confidence that the Legislature, upon proper application, and a proper conduct in the people, would exert itself in giving them relief from every real oppression or grievance. His Lordship concluded a very able and animated speech, by recommending to the worthy mover of the amendment, to withdraw it, as the clergy were in such a situation, that they could not consistently unite in a petition of the nature and tendency of that now under consideration."

"The motion for the amendment being withdrawn, and the original motion and petition being agreed to unanimously, a motion was made that the Knights of the Shire be requested to present the same to the House of Commons, immediately at their next meeting. This motion being also agreed to unanimously, Stephen Edward Rice, Esq; moved two resolutions, declaratory of the abhorrence of the meeting, at any attempt, of any description of men, to alter the constitution of the laws of the land, by open force or secret combination; and of their determined resolution to use every endeavour to bring all such persons to the most exemplary punishment; which being agreed to, the thanks of the county were given to the Lord Viscount Kenmare, for his spirited and successful exertions, in quelling the outrages lately prevalent in this county, and particularly for bringing the principals therein to justice, and that the High Sheriff be requested to present a copy of the resolution to the noble Viscount. Lord Glandore's motion passed also unanimously. His Lordship prefaced this motion with a very handsome eulogium on the loyalty, public spirit, and affection for his country, which so strongly appeared in every part of the noble Viscount's conduct—an eulogium which we had pleasure in hearing every gentleman bear ample testimony to."

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 17.*

"Information having been given to Alderman James, one of the Commissioners of Police, against John Clarke, a noted coiner in Dirty-lane, Thomas-street, that active magistrate, accompanied by the police horse patrol, surprised him in his bed at five o'clock yesterday morning, and committed him to the New-prison. In the case of a door in his apartments were found an amazing quantity of counterfeit guineas, half guineas, shillings, sixpences, and halfpence, which, together with the dyes, presses, and other implements for coining, and near 700 weight of sheet copper, ready prepared for this iniquitous traffic, were taken away and properly secured."

"We are sorry to inform the public, that the post-boy with the Cork mail, on setting out from that city for Dublin, had on Saturday night last proceeded scarcely out of the town when he was stopped by some armed villains. They obliged him to dismount with horrid imprecations, and took every letter the bag contained: they delayed some little time in committing the robbery, and when they had completely secured their booty, they turned the post-boy's horse's head about, and desired him to go about his business, at the peril of his life. The post-boy was accordingly obliged to obey their directions, and afterwards returned to Cork, when the alarm was given, but to no purpose; for no discovery of the villains, nor any thing that could lead to it was made."

"That the disturbances which have convulsed the Southern parts of this kingdom, will undergo a thorough investigation early in the approaching session, not a doubt remains. The several counties seem at length roused to a proper sense of the duty they owe the community, and are almost unanimous in petitioning the Legislature for a fair discussion of the subject. It is observable, and it must afford pleasing sensations to every friend of his country, that these petitions bear not a tincture of partiality; they offer no pre-judgment upon the matter; they leave the complaints and the grievances of the peasantry, and those of the clergy, for the wisdom of parliament to decide on."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.  
S I R, Dundee, Oct. 22.

IN consequence of having read a paragraph, some time ago, in one of the Edinburgh papers, re-

lative to proposals for building a Royal Circus, I could not refrain from sending you a few strictures upon this subject, from a modern author, whose style and sentiments in the general I very much admire. Says he,

"In reading the histories of different nations and various times, we are frequently struck with the absurdity or grossness of some customs and manners recorded there, which we are astonished to think could ever have obtained among rational beings."

"The notorious Mrs S—and Mr A—'s Equestrian Feats, with the whole tribe of Female Rope Dancers, are instances of the indecent public exhibitions which the refinement of modern manners has not yet civilized us from, and which remain still a reproach to us in philosophy and decorum; though the gross concurrence of other nations round us serves to keep us a little in countenance among one another."

"Such ungrammatical spectacles, such equivocations of gender, such *Hi Mulieres* as these Amazons, offending against all decency of appearance, and propriety of manners and character, ought never to be licensed by a Master of the Revels, in any polite state, or moral commonwealth."

"Manners give the tone to morals, and morals the nerve to government: The ancient Legislators were philosophers; and their states flourished while such preceded ever them. Institutions are not the foundation but the superstructure of laws; and a police, or substratum of manners, in the first instance, should therefore ever be the principal concern of Legislature."

Your obedient servant,  
PHILOMORIS.

At a respectable meeting of Merchants and Tradesmen, held at Wolverhampton, on Monday, October 9th, (pursuant to an advertisement) to consider of the propriety of petitioning Parliament to affix a penalty on every tradesman who pays or receives counterfeit halfpence, the following petition was drawn up and signed by all the principal tradesmen in the neighbourhood, and is intended to be presented at the first meeting of Parliament.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Merchants, Factors, and Retail Dealers of the town of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford,

SHewETH,

THAT the alarming increase of counterfeit copper coin is attended with great loss and inconvenience to the retail dealers of this country, and is of the highest injury to the poor manufacturers of this populous neighbourhood. That your petitioners have, at different periods, offered large rewards for the apprehending and convicting such persons who should counterfeit or vend the copper coin at a lower rate than their nominal value; but your petitioners being persons from the commission of a crime by which such great advantages are gained.—The selling twenty-nine shillings of counterfeit halfpence for a guinea, is not only a matter of public notoriety, but supported also and countenanced by men of property, so that your petitioners are reduced either to accept such base money in payment for their goods, or suffer their trade to pass into another channel. Your petitioners are also well informed and believe, that many persons who deal in the article of copper, knowingly and wilfully supply the makers of counterfeit halfpence with copper slips, manufactured for that particular purpose, and receive back the scraps thereof from the makers of such counterfeit coin.—Great quantities are also coined resembling the copper coin of the kingdom of Ireland, which, we are informed, has been determined not to be an offence within the meaning of any of the laws now in force against counterfeiting the copper money of this realm.

We therefore humbly pray this Honourable House, that such penal laws may be enacted, as in their wisdom shall seem most adequate to correct a practice so destructive to trade, oppressive to the poor, and disgraceful to the kingdom.

For Sound Shipping, &c. see last page.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON Oct. 20.			
	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	21 s. 0 d.	20 s. 0 d.	19 s. 0
Barley,	20 0	19 0	18 0
Oats,	16 0	14 6	13 0
Pease,	17 0	16 0	—

**SALE OF HORSES, &c.**

TO be SOLD by roup at Auchter-House, four miles north of Dundee, on Tuesday the 31st day of October instant, a parcel, consisting of fourteen HORSES, MARES, and FOALS, among which are two capital Stallions, and Colts and Fillies of different ages, all of the running kind, and best blood. Also, at same time, eight WAIN OXEN, of good size, and very tractable, and a three-year-old BULL, of an excellent breed.—Six months credit will be given.

**LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.**

TO be SOLD by public auction, at Adam Listers's, vintner in Cupar of Angus, on Thursday the 9th day of November next, between the hours of three and four o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of TILLYMURDOCH, and Pendicle called BREWLANDS, lying in the parishes of Alyth and Blairgowrie, and county of Perth: the free yearly rent of the estate extends to 81 l. 17 s. 8 d. Sterling, and the tenants pay the cess, besides the rent; and some of the farms yield an additional rent during the currency of the present tacks. The lands are situated six miles north of Cupar Angus, and three from Alyth, good market towns, and close by the forest of Alyth, one of the most extensive and best shooting fields in Scotland. The lands are of considerable extent, and besides the property-lands, the proprietor of this estate will have right to between seven and eight hundred acres of the forest of Alyth, on a division which may immediately take place, as the different heritors interests are already ascertained by decess arbitral, and the shares have only to be set off, and a great part of this may be improved at a small expence. They hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty. There is a small mansion-house and garden on the lands.

The rental, title-deeds, and articles of sale, are in the hands of William Ramsay clerk to the agent, to whom, or to James Chalmers, writer in Perth, or Edmund Ferguson of Balledmund, Cupar Angus, any wishing further information may apply.





## SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,  
 4. Jenny and Peggy of Alloa, Hamilton, from Dantzick, for Allos, with sundries.  
 Mally of Anstruther, Westwater, from Liebow, for Leith, with oats.  
 Elizabeth of Arbroath, Husband, from Riga, for Arbroath, with flax.  
 Nancy of London, Dougal, from ditto, for London with baulks.  
 Lucretia of Greenock, Ramsay, from Memel, for Greenock, ditto.  
 Brothers of Grangemouth, Ker, from Petersburg, for Grangemouth, with aches, &c.  
 Diligence of Kincardine, Scotland, from Memel, for Kincardine, with baulks.  
 Friendship of Irvine, Fraser, from Petersburg, for Irvine, with hemp.  
 Polly of Hull, Fenton, from ditto, for Dunbar, ditto.  
 Susan of Aberdeen, Duncan, from ditto, for Aberdeen, with flax and iron.  
 Flora of Dundee, Findlay, from ditto, for Leith, hemp.  
 Edward of Ely, Sime, from ditto, for Kirkcaldy, ditto.  
 Fortune of Leith, Anderson, from ditto, for Leith, with flax and hemp.  
 Unity of Dundee, Boyack, from ditto, for Dundee, flax.  
 Concord of Leven, Beal, from Memel, for Leith, with baulks.  
 Sir Laurence of Torryburn, Halket, from Memel, for Torryburn, ditto.  
 Dolphin of ditto, Black, from Petersburg, for ditto, with flax.  
 Hope of Kirkcaldy, Bell, from Memel, for Grangemouth, with timber.  
 Charming Nancy of Dundee, Sandeman, from ditto, for Dundee, with ditto.  
 Katharine of ditto, Shepherd, from Memel, for ditto, with baulks.  
 Glibbon of Aberdeen, Gibbon, from Petersburg, for Ancona, with hides, &c.  
 Swift of Leith, Gardener, from ditto, for Waterford, with deals and iron.  
 5. Industry of ditto, Bigg, from ditto, for Leith, with flax.  
 Robert and Christian of Dundee, Siewright, from ditto, for Dundee, with aches, &c.  
 Lady Mary Ann of Montrose, Lyall, from ditto, for Montrose, with flax.  
 6. Commerce of and from Kincardine, Wyllie, for Copenhagen, with coals.  
 Clyde of Carron, Wilson, from ditto, for Memel.  
 Patience of and from Dundee, Findlay, for ditto.  
 Robert of and from Irvine, Allan, for Memel.  
 Captain John Shepherd, of the ship Katharine of Dundee, having failed from hence on the 4th instant, unluckily got aground on the Lapp Sand, where the ship lay until yesterday forenoon, 6th current, when she got off again, and came up to this wharf, where she now remains. We hear of no particular damage she has met with by being aground.  
 Effraie, October 7. Wind Southerly, fresh gale.  
 WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Oct. 21. Rachel, Cairns, from Archangel, with tar and tallow.—23. Norfolk, Bloom, from Wells, with grain; Christian, Wilhart, from Newcastle, with goods; Nelly, Greig, from Archangel, with tar; Samuel, McGill, from Yarmouth, with grain; Friendship, Fletcher, from ditto, with ditto; Montague, Stevens, from Anego, with wood; Livingstone, Gordon, from Borrowstouness, with coals; one sloop with coals.  
 Sailed, Betty, Millar, for London, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Oct. 15.—Providence, Hudson, from Lynn, with grain; Peggy, Brown, from Dundee, with ditto.—17. Dempster, Norman, from the timber.—20. Leith Packet, Walker, from Leith, with Glasgow, with goods.

By James Pringle, Esq; of Torwoodlie,  
 Conservator of the County of Selkirk.

THE Noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of Peace, and Freeholders of the county of Selkirk, are requested to meet at Selkirk, on Wednesday the 25th October, to consider of addressing his Majesty.

## THE Whale-Fishing Company at

Dunbar want 26,000 pounds weight of FRESH BEEF, and 60 firkins SALT BUTTER. The Beef to be killed at Dunbar on the first week of November; and the Butter delivered there by the first of February, both next to come.

Persons willing to contract for furnishing the above, will please send their proposals in writing, sealed, and addressed to the Directors of the Whale-Fishing Company, at Dunbar. DUNBAR, October 9, 1786.

By the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THE following branches of the City's COMMON GOOD, are to be SET by public roup, in the High Judiciary Court-house, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, at five o'clock afternoon, for two years after Martinmas next:

- I. The Impost on Wines, &c. payable by vintners and others, in terms of the late act of Parliament; and, along therewith, the Merk on the Pack.
- II. Causeway Mail, and Shod-cart Customs.
- III. Weigh-House of Edinburgh.
- IV. Lawn, Cloth and Fleth Market customs; and also the Customs on Veal and Veal-boards.
- V. House of Muir, and Sheep Flakes.
- VI. Poultry and Bread Markets.
- VII. Fruit Market Customs.
- VIII. Meal and Corn Markets.
- IX. Fish Market Customs.
- X. Fleth Market of Leith.

The conditions of roup to be seen at the City-clerk's Office.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,  
 THE ELIZA,  
 JOHN SAMSON Master,

Now lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and country adjacent, and will sail 31st current.  
 This ship is a remarkable fast sailer, has good accommodation for passengers; and, as the Master takes charge of her himself, the best of usage may be depended on, and the greatest care taken of such goods as he may be entrusted with.

FOR GRENADA,  
 THE NEW SHIP  
 TIVOLI,

JAMES MLEISH Master, Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock, the 1st of next month, and clear to sail by the 1st of November.

She will have the very best accommodation for passengers, who may apply to John Campbell senior, in Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.

A BLACKSMITH used to Horse-shoeing and other country work, willing to engage for a term of years to go abroad, and who is well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

GLASGOW, Sept. 6, 1786.

## Lands in the County of Kincardine TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Lands of TERNFLATE and LARGIE, lying on the sea coast near Bervie, confining of 654 Scots acres arable and pasture, besides a considerable quantity of Muir. The present free rent is nearly 200 l. Sterling; but as the whole estate is out of lease at Whitunday next, a very considerable rise may be expected.

These lands hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the Cess books at 908 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

Any person desirous to purchase, may apply to Colquhoun Grant, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh; or to Mr Charles Greenhill, at Bollsban near Brechin, any time before the 1st of January next; and if not then sold, the lands will be immediately let to tenants.

## Sale of Johnston.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of December 1786, between the hours of five and six in the evening.

The LANDS of JOHNSTON, called JOHNSTON-MAINS, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Eddle-muir, and sheriffdom of Dumfries. The lands are pleasantly situated on the water of Eik, between Hawick and Langholm, about an equal distance from each. The present rent is only about 40 l. but a considerable rise may be expected on the purchaser's entry, which may be immediately, as there are no tacks on the lands.

Thomas Johnston of Grange, will inform as to particulars concerning their extent; and the tenants will show the grounds.

The progress of writs, which are clear, and rental, may be seen, by applying to Messrs. John Gordon and Alexander Abercromby, writers to the signet.

## SALE OF GOGAR.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 24th November, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the parish of Cortorphone, and county of Edinburgh, and within four measured miles of the city of Edinburgh.

The property-lands of this estate amount to upwards of 860 Scots acres; and including feu-duties, which are considerable, pays 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of gross yearly rent.—There is an excellent man-of-war-house, offices, and garden upon the estate; also a considerable quantity of old and young planting. It holds blench of the Crown, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the tacks of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and are within a mere trifle of being exhausted.

This estate is so well known, and generally admired, that any panegyric or further description would be superfluous.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchants' Street, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain; Thomas Ferguson, farmer at Gogar town, will show the grounds.

## JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN BANFFSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon the 14th December 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

All and Hail the LANDS of CARRON, the Lands of EASTER and WESTER ESQUIBUIS, and the Lands of ALLOCHY, or ALLACHY, with their pertinents, which belonged to James Grant of Carron, all lying in the parish of Aberlour, and shire of Banff.

The proven gross rent of the lands of Carron and Esquibuis, stating the customs and services at very moderate conversions, is

As no right appears to the tenants of these lands, one-fifth of the above rent falls to be laid aside as teind, after deducting the rent of the teind, is

Remains subject to teind, L. 215 1 3 7-12ths

One-fifth part whereof for teind, is L. 43 0 3 1-12th

Remains of gross stock, L. 172 1 0 6-12ths

Add mill rent, as above, L. 13 1 0

Total gross stock of Carron and Esquibuis, L. 185 2 0 6-12ths

Deduct feu-duty payable to the Crown for the lands of Carron, L. 0 15 3 4-12ths

Ditto to the Earl of Fife, superior of the lands of Esquibuis, 0 5 9 1-12th

The proportion of schoolmaster's salary effecting to these lands, being 0 15 5 9-12ths

186 6 2-12ths

Remains of free stock, L. 183 5 6 4-12ths

Which being valued at 25 years purchase, the price put thereon by the Lords, is L. 4581 18 2 4-12ths

The fifth part of gross rent, as above, is L. 43 0 3 1-12th

From which deduct the proportion of stipend payable for these lands, being 10 19 1

Remains of free teind, L. 32 1 2 1-12th

Which being valued at three years purchase, is 160 5 10 5-12ths

And the total value of the land of Carron and Esquibuis, free stock and teind, and at which they are to be exposed to sale, is L. 4742 4 0 9-12ths

The proven free rental of the lands of Allochy, stock and teind, after deduction of feu-duty payable to the Crown, and the stipend and schoolmaster's salary effecting to these lands, and converting the meal at 10 s. per boll, is

Which, being valued at 25 years purchase, the price put thereon by the Lords, is L. 3163 1 11 9-12ths

And the total upbet-price of the said lands of Carron, Esquibuis, and Allochy, will be L. 7905 6 0 6-12ths

As also, an Heritable Debt of 800 l. Sterling of principal, with annual dues thereon since the term of Martinmas 1778, constituted by heritable bond, and infestment thereon, over the lands and barony of Redcastle, lying in the parishes of Killernan and Kilmuir, and shire of Ross, and to which the said James Grant of Carron, has right by progress; the value of which heritable debt is proven to be

Principal sum in said bond L. 800 0 0

Interest thereof from Martinmas 1778 to 14th December 1786, 323 12 3

Sum at which the said debt is to be exposed to sale, L. 1123 12 3

The lands of Carron and Allochy entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification for the shire of Banff.

The man-of-war-house of Carron is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Spey. The lands are of large extent, and capable of great improvement; they are well accommodated in firing, and abound with game; and there is very thriving wood on the lands, upon which no value has been put in ascertaining the upbet-price.

The title-deeds, and articles of sale, are in the office of Mr Alexander Ross deputy-clerk of Session. Schemes of the proven rental and value, will be shown by Lachlan Duff writer to the signet, agent in the sale; and persons desirous of viewing the lands, may apply to Mr Milne of Chapeltown, near Keith, the factor.

## By ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Customhouses of the Ports, and upon the respective days after mentioned, at 12 o'clock noon each day, the goods under mentioned, viz.

PERTH, Wednesday October 25, 1786.—122 gallons Red Portugal Wine; 133 pounds Iron.

INVERNESS, Wednesday November 1.—The Hull and Materials of the Cutter Betty and Peggy, to be broken up by the purchaser; and 11 ankers of Porter.

## Sale of the Inn, &c. at Crieff.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, within the house of James Allan vintner in Crieff, upon Thursday the 26th day of October 1786, that large and well-frequented INN, situated in the square of the thriving and populous town of Crieff, with Stables, a Coach-house, and other suitable Offices; and, along with the Inn, a beautiful PARK adjoining to it, confining of eight acres of rich ground, completely inclosed with stone-dykes; and an excellent GARDEN. These subjects are presently possessed by the said James Allan, and will be exposed to sale in one lot.

At the same time is to be sold by roup, a HOUSE and SHOP in the square of Crieff, possessed by James Tainib merchant, with a small SHOP possessed by William Marshall, and a suitable GARDEN, all in one lot. Likewise that HOUSE, SHOP, and GARDEN, adjoining to the former, possessed by Mungo Taylor merchant, in one lot.

Besides the advantages arising to these subjects from their situation in the very best part of the town for business, and in the middle of a populous country, abounding with Gentlemen's Seats, the great roads from Perth to Stirling, and from Stirling to Tay-bridge, pass through Crieff, and render the subjects a desirable purchase.

The roup to begin at twelve o'clock mid-day.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs Murray at Crieff, the proprietor, or to James Chalmers writer in Perth, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

## BY ADJOURNMENT.

## Sale of Lands in Argyleshire.

TO be SOLD by roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th of December next, betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon.

The extensive Estates of DUNFROON on Locherinan, and of OIB on Lochinan, lying about 25 miles south of Inverary, in the parishes of Kilmartine and North Knapdale, and shire of Argyle. The rental is upwards of 900 l. Sterling; and for the encouragement of purchasers, the whole will be let up in one lot at L. 30,335, if it appear that there shall be then truly more than one offerer.

The tenants are thriving, the situation of the estate pleasant and convenient, the communication easy, the soil excellent, and the woods extensive and flourishing.

There is a commodious man-of-war-house, with office houses, pleasantly situated on Locherinan, whence the Canal (an object now under the view of the Legislature) is intended to be executed across to Lochgilphead. The estate of Oib has also an excellent situation for a place of residence. A more complete and desirable property rarely appears in the market.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir, writer to the signet, who will show the rental, plans, surveys, and title-deeds; or at Duncan Campbell, writer in Inverary, the factor; or Alexander Ross, accountant in Edinburgh, the trustee for the creditors, to whom any proposal for a private bargain may be made.

John Campbell, schoolmaster at Dunroon, will show that estate; and John Campbell at Tayloch, the estate of Oib.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d day of November 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

## All and Whole the Lands of CARFIN and TODHOLEBURN.

consisting of 478 acres, 2 roods, and 10 fells of arable ground, pleasantly situated upon the River Calder, within two miles of the market-town of Hamilton, fourteen miles from Glasgow, and thirty-three from Edinburgh, and having good roads to all these places. There is a commodious dwelling-house, and a considerable quantity of planting upon the premises; and the purchaser may enter to the possession of 127 acres out of lease.

As also, the two-merk land of OVERMUIR, and the four merk and forty pound land of GLENS, confining of upwards of 700 acres, lying in the parish of Loudon and the sheriffdom of Ayr.

And likewise the SUPERIORITY of the lands of LADYTOWN and others, lying in Ayrshire, which hold of the Crown, and being retoured a forty-shilling land of old extent, entitles the proprietor to a vote for a Member of Parliament for the county.

Joseph Cauvin writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, plans, rentals, and articles of roup; and for further particulars, application may be made to him, or to James Hamilton, collector of the land-tax, Glasgow.

## Lands in Berwickshire.

### TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands of HARLAW and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Woolthorpe, within eight measured miles of Lauder, and four of Greenlaw, which are both market towns. They consist of 1224 acres statute measure, whereof 364 are arable and meadow. The present free rent is upwards of 100 l. for which they were let above 20 years ago to one tenant; but as the tack is now expired, and the lands are capable of great improvement, having easy access to time by the turnpike road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw, which passes along side of them, a very considerable rise of rent may be expected. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 319 l. Scots. The teinds are valued, and are exhausted by the stipend presently payable to the minister of Woolthorpe.

The title-deeds which are clear, with the plan of the lands, are in the hands of Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet, to whom intending purchasers may apply; and if agreeable the whole or the greatest part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser.

N. B. If the lands are not sold at or before Martinmas next, they will be let on lease for a term of years.

## LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 28th day of November 1786, at six o'clock afternoon, in whole or in two lots.

The LANDS and BARONY of KINNAIRD, lying within the parish of Abdie, and sheriffdom of Fife. This estate pays about 260 l. Sterling of yearly free rent, holds of the Crown, and is valued in the cess-books at 930 l. Scots. It lies within five miles of Cupar, and one mile of the harbour of Newburgh, upon the Tay, and contains near 400 Scots acres, mostly of a fine black mold. There is a good deal of planting old and young upon the estate.

Also, the Lands and Estate of INVERDOVAT and others, lying within the parish of Forgan, and sheriffdom of Fife, and paying about 290 l. Sterling of yearly rent. This estate (a small pendicle excepted) holds of the Crown, and exclusive of that pendicle, is valued in the cess-books at about 681 l. It consists of near 486 Scots acres of excellent soil, extending above a mile along the banks of the Tay, opposite to Dundee.

The conditions of sale, and progress of writs, may be seen in the hands of Mr Erskine, clerk to the signet at Edinburgh; to whom, or to the proprietor at Dundee, any person wishing to make a private bargain may apply.

## Sale of Lands in Argyleshire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 30th of December 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The Lands of KNOCK and GUALACHELISH, the Lands of ACHNAHA, ACHYBEG, and ARNESS, all lying within the parish of Kilcolmkill, in Morven, and county of Argyle.

The present free rent payable to the proprietor, is only about 60 l. Sterling, though part of the lands are subject at a much higher rent, they having been let by the former proprietor at an undervalue, out of favour to the tenants, upon long leases, which expire at Whitunday 1793 and Whitunday 1794, when there is little doubt but the rents will triple, offers to near that amount having been already made for them.

The lands afford abundance of game, and are contiguous for fishing of all kinds, being pleasantly situated upon the north side of Lochaline, an excellent harbour. There are some plantings, a good stool of oak, and other natural woods, as also lime-stone and free-stone quarries on the lands. The shores yield wreck for help, black and cast wreck for manure, and the lands being in a state of nature, are capable of much improvement. There is a good steading of houses on the farm of Achnah, and the lands are thirled to no mill, but situated very high, and convenient to a good mill.

For further particulars application may be made to Allan Macdougall, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or John Macneill, writer in Inverary.

## By Adjournment.

## Lands in the Shire of Forfar.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th day of November 1786, at six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands of MAINS, and EASTER KIRKTON of Earl-Strathguthrie, lying within the parish of Mains and the sheriffdom of Forfar.

This estate is well situated, within less than a mile of the town of Dundee, and is let to substantial tenants. From the nature of the leases, no expenses whatever, during their currency, can be incurred by the proprietor. The tenants are obliged to observe a proper mode of culture, and a certain and very considerable rise will take place when the tacks expire.

The present nett rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 1110 l. Sterling. The property-lands extend to upwards of 1030 Scots acres. There is plenty of free stone upon them. They abound in game; and a trouting water runs through the middle of the estate; which, besides thriving hedge-rows around most of the inclosures, has old timber growing upon it to a considerable value.

In case the lands do not sell in one lot, it is proposed to divide them into parcels, and of which notice shall be given in a future advertisement.—Intending purchasers may give in offers to Mr Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or to Mr Erskine, clerk to the signet, with whom the progress of writs, rentals, and plan of the estate are lodged, and who have power to sell by private bargain.

David Cobb, tenant at New-Mains, will show the grounds.

## Estate in the County of Linlithgow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 17th November 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The LANDS of TORBANEHILL, TORBANEHALL, and POTTISHAW, lying in the parishes of Bathgate and Whitburn, and county of Linlithgow, upon the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, within a quarter of a mile of the town of Whitburn, and a mile and a half of the town of Bathgate, confining of about 540 Scots acres, and yielding about 300 l. Sterling of yearly rent. They are held of a subject-superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty; and the teinds are valued, and nearly exhausted.

If purchasers incline the lands will be exposed in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of Pottishaw, consisting of about 170 acres, and paying about 80 l. of yearly rent. Upon this there is a substantial farm-freeding. It affords a delightful situation for building, and there is free-stone in the grounds.

LOT II. The Lands of Torbanehill and Torbanehall, lying together, confining of about 370 acres; present rent about 220 l. Sterling. Upon the lands of Torbanehill there is a genteel modern house and offices, built within these few years, and surrounded by a lawn, well laid out, and newly kept. The houses and policy were designed by the late ingenious Mr Robertson.

The whole of this estate is substantially inclosed and sheltered with clumps and belts of planting, all in a thriving condition. A great part of it is let from year to year for grazing; which, upon breaking up, must afford a certain and considerable advance of rent, without expense.

The neighbourhood abounds in coal and lime, and there is a certainty of coal in these lands, to which there is good access from all quarters by turnpike roads.

For further particulars application may be made to James Gray writer, Merchant-Street, Edinburgh; George Liddell, merchant in Glasgow; or to the proprietor, at the house of Torbanehill.

## AYR-SHIRE.

### TO BE SOLD.

THE Three Pound Land of old extent of KIRKDOMINE, alias KIRKLANDS, and UPPER and NETHER ALDOUNS, with the teinds;—The Forty-shilling Land of NETHER PINMORE, and DAMS and HOLM thereof, with right of redemption of the teinds;—The Three-Pound Land of Upper and NETHER BAILLICKMURRIES, FARDENROCH, and CRAGCANNOCHIE with the teinds thereof;—The Lands of MINUTION;—And the Five-Merk Land of MEIKLE and NETHER BENNAN, and teinds of the same; all lying in the parishes of Barr and Colmonell, and shire of Ayr. The rent presently payable for these lands is as follows, viz.

For Kirkdomine alias Kirklands,	L. 34 0 0
Upper and Nether Aldouns, and Wood-keeper's possession,	48 0 0
Nether Pinmore, and Dams and Holm thereof,	30 0 0
Baillickmurries,	40 0 0
Fardenroch,	24 0 0
Cragcannochie,	36 0 0
Minution,	41 0 0
Meikle and Nether Bennan,	54 10 0
	L. 309 10 0

Besides the public burdens, which are all paid by the tenants.

These lands are of great extent, and are pleasantly situated on the water of Stinchar. They contain lime, and have a draw-kiln upon them, and they are within a few miles of coal. There is likewise upon them, a very considerable quantity of valuable WOOD, nearly ready for cutting; the greatest part whereof is upon the lands of Aldouns, which lie within four miles of the sea-part town of Girvan, to which there is a turnpike road.

All these lands are held blench of the Prince, excepting Minution, which holds of the Crown, and the tenants, which hold of a subject for payment of a small feu-duty. They will be sold either altogether or separately.

The tenants will show the lands; and for further particulars application may be made to Primrose Kennedy Drummond, Esq; Mr William Leggat, by Stranraer; Andrew Blane writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds, &c.

All persons having claims against Mr MILLAR, Kirkland, will please send notes thereof, without delay, to the above Andrew Blane.